clearly the presence of a Republican quorum and an efficient Republican majority. When the Legislature assembled a man numed Flair had appeared, claiming a seat, vacated by death. He was from two of the chased towns, and the Republicans have been entrapped into seating a man from a constituency which had been abolished by the constitutional amendmens of 1857, thereby creating a precedent which had been abolished by the constitutional amendmens of 1857, thereby creating a precedent which had been abolished by the constitutional amendmens of 1857, thereby creating a precedent which had been abolished by the constitutional amendmens of 1857, thereby creating a precedent which had been abolished by the constitutional amendmens of 1857, thereby creating a precedent which had been abolished by the constitution, and when the House reassembled at the cancus last night as an excuse for the dicker with the Demecrate, that a quorum of Republicans sould not now be commanded, was by this vote disproved. A new impulse was given to the rally for legislation, and when the House reassembled at the cancus last night as an excuse for the dicker with the Demecrate, that a quorum of Republicans who could debate had been retained in the Democrate on the floor. But the only Republicans who could debate had been retained in the Democrate interest. Mr. Holt, of the Judiciary Committee, presented his minority report and advocated it. Affer passing a joint resolution was 163 and the vote taken. One hundred and ten Republicans and realroad men together, and with a few other and feelle speeches the issue was made and the vote taken. One hundred and ten Republicans voted for peace, order and the constitution. The allied vote in opposition was 163 and the vote taken. One hundred and ten Republicans and realroad men together, and with a few other and feelle speeches the issue was made and the vote taken. One hundred and ten Republicans and realroad men together, and with a few other and feelle speeches the issue was made and the vote taken. O

B. R. TILLMAN INSTALLED IN OFFICE. WHAT SOUTH CAROLINA'S NEW GOVERNOR SAYS

IN HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 4.—Governor-elect Tillman o'clock in the presence of a large crowd from all of the State. The ceremonles took place on large balcony which was erected for the purpose. and time in the history of the State that Governor has been inaugurated in the open air. Gov rnor Tillman, in his address, pledges friendship to the colored people, assuring them that all of their rights shall be protected, at the same time denying affirmation of the Declaration of Independent that all men were created equal and free. He calls attention to the repeated instances of violation of eace in the State, and demands, as a dernier resort wer for the Executive to remove sheriffs who will not discharge their duties. He calls for improvement free school facilities; the formation of school districts having an area of not less than sixteen square miles or more than thirty-six, and the establishmen erein of two schools, one for colored and one for

white people, and an increase in the poll tax devoted to school purposes from \$1 to \$3; demands that the

state shall, in combination with other Southern States.

t the minimum cost, and forbid the use of any others;

ands the abolition of the State University and the

is for girls; demands a constitutional convention

schools for girls; demands a constitutional convention regardless of what may be its cost; demands a survey of the phosphate beds and the sales of the territory at auction to the highest bidders.

In alluding to the State debt, he suggests that State banks be required to deposit with the State Treasurer State bonds to the amount of the average deposits held by them for the State; that every State bank be required to invest at least 20 per cent of its capital in State bonds, and that all insurance companies doing business in the State be required to deposit with the State Treasurer \$25,000 in South Carolina bonds.

MUST GIVE NOYES HIS VOTES. ANOTHER CHECK TO THE ATTEMPT TO STEAL A

CONGRESS SEAT IN THIS STATE. Elmira, Dec. 4 (Special).—The Congress election con-pirators suffered another defeat to-day by the decision

of Judge Watter L. Smith in the Chemung County case ment was heard at Ithaca on Tuesday. A. J. tobertson, of this city, and W. A. Sutherland appeared itioner, Colonel Noyes, and John B. Stanch field for Mr. Rockwell. Judge Smith's decision is shows unmistakably that the County Board of Canvassars must reconvene as a Canvassing Board and declare the result of the election according to the ace of the original returns. This will give the election to Colonel Noyes, who has seventeen plurality after giving every scattering vote for Rockwell to Noyes's opponent. The next move of Rockwell's counsel will be to appeal the case to the General Term with a view to delay, in the meantime expecting to get the certificate for Rockwell from the State Board of Canvassers. This move will be headed off by Noyes's counsel, and it looks now as if the State Board will be obliged to grant the certificate to Noyes.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS ARE FRANTIC. States Senator. Their latest scheme is a notice of of the cliff and almost immediately the body of Mr. Legislature from the XXXVth Senate District. The grounds of the contest are allegations that Mr. McCrone not a citizen of the United States and that he was time, although it is generally believed that he saw the ident of Kansas within the last two years. There | body fall. no truth in either of these charges. Mr. McCrone when a child removed to Kansas with his parents. In 1872 he came to Quincy and has lived there ever since. In the spring of 1887 he made a speculative visit to Wichita and remained there just five weeks, when he returned to Quincy.

TESTIFIED IN THE HOPE OF REWARD. Amsterdam, N. Y., Dec. 4 (Special).-This was the fifth day's hearing in the Assembly contest, and the witnesses were from the town of Minden, and included Henry M. Eldredge, a lawyer from Fort Plain. The evidence of some of the witnesses tended to show that the hope of a reward caused them to swear as they did in the preliminary examination which was held at Fort Plain. Ten witnesses were examined to-day. Mayor Waldron will receive on an average about \$10 day for taking the testimony, and seems to be in no a day for taking the testimony, and seems to be in hurry to end the investigation. The testimony of the town of Mohawk witnesses was of little interest, but the evidence from the town of Minden favors the respondent's side. There is little doubt but that the witnesses were either bribed or exerced into testifying at the preliminary examination.

TO REORGANIZE THE COUNTY DEMOCRACY. The committee appointed by Chairman Charles A. Jackson to perfect a plan for the reorganization of the eracy will meet for that purpose this evening at the New-Amsterdam Club. It is composed of the following members representing the several Con-gress Districts: VIth District, Ernest Harvier: VIIth, gress Districts: Vith District, Ernest Harder, Thin, Lawrence Wells; Villth, Henry Campbell; IXth, Patrick Keenan; Xth, J. Henry Ford; Xith, John Jeroloman; Xilth, John Hayes; Xillth, Edward J. McGean; XIVth, William Cauldwell: with Charles A. Jackson and Charles J. McGee, chairman and secretary of the County Committee, as members ex-officio.

The plan as formulated last night will be submitted to the County Committee, which will meet on Tuesday evening at Cooper Union.

SONS OF SCOTLAND TO DINE.

There will be to-night a great "foregathering" of sons of the Land o' Cakes at Delmonico's. The 134th annual dinner of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York will be held in the big dining-room, and about 250 brither Scots and their guests rill be present. Among the speakers who will extol will be present. Among the speakers who will extol

"Caledonia stern and wild" and the virtues of her
parritch-bred laddies will be Chaunery M. Depew,
Joseph H. Choute, the Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor,
Andrew Carnegle, F. W. J. Hurst, president of the St.
George Society; the Rev. Dr. Greer, the Rev. Dr.
John Hall, and W. Lane Booker, Her Majesty's Consub-Georges.

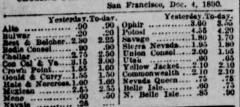
EDWARD G. HENLEY GETS A DIVORCE. East G. Henley has secured an absolute diverce from Edward G. Henley, the actor, upon the statutory ground. Judge Dugro, in the Superior Court, signed the decree yesterday. The couple were married at Bloomsbury, Middlesex County, England, on April 24, 1884. Henley made no defence to the suit, but allowed the case to go

made no defence to the suit, but allowed the case to go against him by default.

Mr. Henley has been in the country only a few years.

About a year ago he played one of the leading parts in a piece called "Ferneliff" at the Union Square Theatre and afterward on the road. His performance in it was generally regarded as excellent, and was highly spoken of everywhere. Later in the season he joined the company supporting Elsie Leslie, and played the leading part in "The Prince and the Pauper." He was again popular in this, and played the part in various cities, and in New-York at the Broadway Theatre. He appeared in "Money Mad" when it was presented at the Standard Theatre late last apring. His present engagement is with Mrs. Leslie Carter's company.

CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOCKS.



cultar manner and conduct in the presence of the offi-cials who stopped the funeral so that an inquest could be held. He strongly opposed the interference of the officials, and asserted that it was a clear case of sul cide, and for this reason he declared that the authori-ties had no right to interfere. He also severely upbraided the newspaper reporters who were present for making what he declared was "a sensation out of porters, but the undertaker, Mr. Taylor, told some of newspaper men that the man was one of the Town sends; that he was a nephew of the dead man,

Mr. Townsend's double was very anxious to have the body buried the day following the identification. Before Coroner Hill arrived from Hackensack, the under aker was asked what he was going to do with the His attention was also called to the bullet-hole in the head. His reply was that he ildn't care anything about the bullet-hole, he had been ordered to bury the body and he was going to get it out of the way as soon as possible. Soon after the Coroner arrived and he stopped the preparations

"Tim" Coakley, the hackman who drove the stranger from the Englewood station to the Palisades, on the day Mr. Townsend met his death, is in the employ of the undertaker. Coakley was not called upon to view the body although it was generally supposed that he had conveyed the dead man in his back to the the man met his death. Coakle Palisades before the man met his death. Coakley said yesterday that the stranger got off of the train from New-York, due at Englewood at 12:15. positive that the man wore a dark overcoat and a derby hat and carried an umbrella. His description of this man corresponds exactly with that of the dead lawyer. Coakley also said that when the stranger got out of his hack at a point on the Palisades near the new Convent stablishment of a college instead; calls for industrial building, he noticed that he held his head to one side as if to avoid identification. He handed Coakley his fare and then walked away without speaking a word. The spot where Coakley left the man is a lonesome one and Coakley thinks that not another person was sight at the time. He has been summoned at the quest which will be held to-morrow in Englewood.

County Prosecutor Campbell, Coroner Hill and a number of newspaper reporters closely examined the scene of the tragedy. The stains of blood on top of the cliff were found to be fifteen or twenty feet from the edge of the precipice, clearly showing that Mr. nd was that distance from the edge of the cliff when the bullet was fired into his brain. From the fact that the bullet wound caused him to become ain mmediately unconscious, it is thought unreasonable

that he should have thrown himself over the cliff It is known that William, or "Buck" Lyons, as he is familiarly called, who lives at Fort Lee, and who is engineer on the Fort Lee ferryboat George Wash agton, saw a man closely answering the description of Mr. Townsend cross the ferry on the Friday after noon of Townsend's death. Lyons said that he had seen the same man cross the ferry on a number of other occasions. He noticed that the man had a pe culiar shaped nose, and that at this time he wore light brown overcoat and a derby hat. He had heavy mustache, light brown hair tinged with gray, and mutton-chop whiskers. Lyons said the man ap peared to be middle-aged, and when he saw the picture of Mr. Townsond he concluded that it was the same man who had beef a passenger on his boat. He had never spoken to the man, and did not know his name. The officials in their investigation are perplexed at

the contradictory statements made by the Normans Chicago, Dec. 4 (Special).—The Democrats are frantic father and son. The boy was the first to announce in their attempts to gain one more scat in the Illinois Mr. Townsend's death. His first statement was to the Legislature and thereby elect General Palmer United effect that he saw an overcoat thrown from the top st served by Edwin Cleveland at Quincy yesterday Townsend fall from the same place and strike among has since made contradictory statements so that he cannot be relied upon to tell just what occurred at the

The elder Norman first reported that he found was born in Connecticut thirty-three years ago and when a child removed to Kansas with his parents. In the rocks. He now says that he found the overcoat In the spring of 1887 he made a speculative visit to dice-box and pistol-case were lying on top of the coat. He also says that an umbrella was hanging from the

limb of a tree on top of the rocks. It being generally believed that Mr. Townsend wa nurdered, the authorities are now directing all their forts to tracing all the movements of Mr. Townsend's double. The supposition on which the officers are working is that Mr. Townsend left his home, at Inwood, to visit his favorite resort, the Palisades. That came down on the railroad to the Fort Lee Ferry crossed the latter, and, as was his custom, strolled over crossed the latter, and, as was his custom, strolled over the hills of Fort Lee, to the Palisades. Meantime, it is believed that his double, being well acquainted with Mr. Townsend's movements, started for the Palisades from New-York by way of the Northern Raiiroad, and getting off at the Englewood Station, hired Coakley to drive him to the Palisades, where the two met. It is reasoned that some one must have shot Mr. Townsend and, after exchanging overcoats with his victim, thrown the body over the cliff and then made good his escape. It is believed that the man wearing a light overcoat, seen by James Haggerty, a boy, at about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the tragedy, was none other than Mr. Townsend's murderer. It was between 2 and 3 o'clock when the man seen by Lyons, and believed to be Mr. Townsend, was seen walking up the hill toward the Palisades at Fort Lee. It was also between those hours that Coakley arrived with his mysterious passenger at the Palisades. It is thought the murderer would have just time to have killed his victim and to throw the body over the cliff and then reach the point on the road toward Coitsville where the strange man was seen by young Haggerty. The motive for the murder is puzzling the detectives. It is conceded that Mr. Townsend was not killed by a tramp or an ordinary criminal. The detectives are working on the theory that the murderer was greatly interested in Townsend's affairs and that his murder was necessary to serve a purpose. It was said last night that New-York detectives will be employed on the case. the hills of Fort Lee, to the Palisades. Meantime, it is

AN OLD MAN'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

FOUND LYING IN HIS ROOM WITH TERRIBLE WOUNDS IN HIS HEAD.

William Sunney, an elevator man in the Temple Court Bullding, rushed into the Oak-st. police station shortly after 7 o'clock last night and told the sergeant on duty that an old man was lying dead at No. 229 William-st. The man, he said, was Michael Abt, a French machinist sixty years old, who had been rooming with him during the last four months. Sunney, who is about twenty-nine years old, said that he Abt in his room when he went to work that morning, and on returning soon after & o'clock found Abt lying at the foot of the bed dead with several ugly wounds on his head. Sunney further said that Abt had been ailing and unable to do any work and that he had been taking care of him during the time they had lodged together. Officer Wade and Detectives Canavan and Griffin went to the house with Sunney. No. 229 William-st. is a four-story building, the ground floor a provision store, being occupied by H. Jurgens, who with his sister lives on the third floor. Abt and Sunney lived on the fourth floor and were the only other persons in the house. Adjoining No. 220 is a narrow alley, and at the back are four rear tenement-houses occupied chiefly by persons of the lowest and most

On entering the wretchedly furnished room the detectives were confronted with a horrible spectacle.
At the foot of the bed, lying on his back with his head resting on a pillow, was Abt. In life he had once been a handsome man, but now his face was haggard and pinched and worn as from sickness and want. The body was warm, and he had probably been dead

only a short time.

It was at once plain that he had been barbarously murdered. On his forehead, temple and face were three or four jagged wounds that had evidently been caused by some heavy instrument. His nose was ter-ribly swollen, as if he had been struck with great force between the eyes. Another dreadful wound was discovered on the back of his head, and the back of his right hand was a monkey wrench, with which he seemed to have defended himself as well as he was able. It was clear that some one-possibly Abt himskull had been beaten in. Grasped in the dead man's It was clear that some one-possibly Abt him-

the articles on the mantelpiece and side-table. Neither the bed nor the room generally presented any appear-ance of a struggle. From the fact that Abt had suffered from III-health, and that the corner of the table was blood-stained, the police were induced to think that he had fallen in a fit and cut himself, but this theory is contradicted by the number and position of the wounds

From all that can be ascertained, it seems that Abi was last seen alive at 7 o'clock yesterday morning when he went down into the provision store to get some coal. He bid Mr. Jurgens good morning and went upstairs shortly after noon. Annie Yungs, Mr. Jurgens's sister, heard the sound of a heavy fall overhead, but for some reason took no notice of it. No one was seen or heard to enter the house until Sunney came on the scene at 6 o'clock, and neither the brother the sister nor any one else had ever heard the sound of a quarrel between the two men, who appeared to live peaceably together. Having examined the room, the detectives left Officer Lynch in charge of the body and arrested Sunney pending the action of the coroner.
While the reporters were talking to Mr. Jurgens. Christopher Cauldwell, colored, entered the store and stood with his back to the door. He finally struck into the talk and said that he was standing in the alley when Sunney ran out to him and said that Abt was drunk and lying on the floor. Cauldwell went upwas drunk and lying on the floor. Cauldwell went apstairs and, he says, found that Abt was dead, and he
helped Sunney to lift him on the bed. Immediately
after making this remark Cauldwell denied having seen
the body at all that day; then he reiterated his first
statement. Then he said that he had not touched the
body, but had run downstairs. He also volunteered
the statement that the pillow was underneath Abt's
head when the body was discovered, having evidently
been placed there by the old man's assallant. As Abt
was in abject poverty, it is difficult to find a motive
for killing him, although the supposition is that he
was murdered by some of the ruffans who infest the
neighborhood. was mirdered by some of the think meighborhood.

Up to midnight no coroner had appeared at the house and the body still lay where it had been found by the detectives five hours before. It is said on good authority that Abt's life was insured in favor of sumney. It was also declared that before going to the Oak-st. station, Surney called in a doctor, who said that Abt might have got his injuries in a fall. The condition of the body and the position of the articles of furniture, however, preclude the possibility of death by such an accident.

ARMS FOR THREATENED STATES

THE JOINT RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE.

A LONG AND RAMBLING DEBATE IN WHICH THE KNOWLEDGE OF EX-GOVERNOR FOSTER, OF OHIO, ON THE INDIAN QUES-

TION IS DISCUSSED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Dec. 4.-The Indian troubles in the Northwest were the subject of another long and rambling discussion in the Senate to-day during the morning hour, with the idea, apparently, of preventing the calling up of the Election bill before 2 o'clock senator Voorbees insisted on renewing the debate of yesterday as to the causes of the present disturbance smong the Sioux tribes, and when he had carried the burden of the inquiry for an hour or more, Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, relieved him with a few characteristic observations." The resolution authorizing the supply of arms to the States of North Dakota, South Dak and Nebraska was finally adopted. Mr. Morgan's resolution for an investigation of the management the Indian reservations, and especially of the charges that the sloux tribes have been suffering for lack of suffcient food, went over without action until to-

taken up Mr. Hawley said that if anything was to be done in the matter it should be done quickly. He hoped that if possible any elaborate discussion of the Indian question would be postponed.

Mr. Voorhees said that he did not want to delay

the passage of the joint resolution; but after what had pired yesterday, he thought it due not only to himself but to General Miles, as well as to the country self but to General Miles, as well as to submit some matter which had since come to his hands. That was an interview with ex-Governor Foster, of Ohio, published in "The Cincinnai Enquirer."
All the Senators were acquainted with Mr. Foster, who had recently served on an important Indian Commission, and his views ought to have and doubtlest would have great weight. Mr. Foster said in that nterview: "In my opinion, the difficulties might be easily avoided. The whole matter has been brough about by a combination of bad policy and of the incompetency of some officials. The Sloux are starving. Give the Sloux plenty to eat and there will be no further

Mr. Teller asked whether he understood Mr. Voor-hees to say that these Indians did not have enough to

ernor Foster sald so.

Mr. Teller-And the Senator accepts that as correct? Mr. Voorhees-I think that Governor Foster tells the truth. The great stubborn fact confronts the starved into fighting.

Mr. Dawes, commenting on the interview with ex overnor Foster, said that there was nothing in it which failed to corroborate his statement yesterday as to the cause of the Indian troubles. It rather supported what he had said. It was true that there were five or six thousand Indians there in a starving condition, and the peril to the peace and to the lives of white people was just as great whether it arose from one cause or another, and it had to be met and guarded against by a supply of food. In that peril it was perhaps unwise to take up time in inquiry There was a habit, Mr. Dawes said, of solving the Indian question every once in a fortnight by a column of a newspaper, or by an interview with somebody, made up principally of charges of injustice and fraud on the part of the Government. It seemed to him that people were misled in that regard. For the last ten or fifteen years the Indians had been, in the main, treated fairly and squarely. He knew and ap-preciated ex-Governor Foster, but that gentleman was ot quite so well acquainted with the condition of things among the Sioux Indians as were men who lived among them and had charge of them. Mr. Foster had made a mistake in saying that the lands had been taken from the Sioux first and their consent obtained after ward. No such thing had been done, and the story of the whole case showed that it was not so. Mr. Dawes went on to say that the public mind had been perverted by an army of newspaper men out in the

Indian country.

Mr. Blair asked Mr. Dawes whether any application for food had been made to the Government by the

Indians. Mr. Dawes-Not by these hostile Indians. But the Government thinks that as a matter of precaution against an outbreak it would be better to feed them. just as sometimes in time of war an enemy has

Mr. Blair-If they were hungry and wanted fed, would they not naturally apply for food instead

Mr. Dawes-I believe that Sitting Bull and Red Clo have availed themselves of the present conditions to draw on these Indians, making use of the prevalent delusion as a means. This sitting Bull is the mos pious hypocrite in this country, and that is saving

Mr Reagan assumed that, if there was any danger of an outbreak some communication would have been nade to Congress from the Executive Department, and he said that he was not prepared to assume that

the Executive was derelict in its duty.

Mr. Hawley said that the Secretary of War had sent a communication asking for authority to distribute arms to the Governors of the States where Indian

Mr. Allison spoke of a question by Mr. Reagan as a pertinent one. Why, he asked, had there been no communication from the Executive Department respecting the question. He took it that the reason was that there was no occasion for such communication. He took no stock whatever in the suggestion that the uprising was caused by the starvation of the Sionx. Senators who believed that there had been any dereliction on the part of agents should propose an investigation

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE EXPERIMENTED WITH

PROF. KOCH'S LYMPH.

The result of his experiments will be made public shortty. Both Prof. Koch and Sir Morell Mackenzie have for years used and recommended the Soden Mineral Pastilles for Catarrh, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds and all throat and

lung diseases.

Sir Moreli Mackenzic said in the Journal of Laryngology, edited by him (November No., 1887): "The Seden Mineral Pastilles (Troches), produced from the Soden Springs by evaporation, are particularly serviceable in Catarrhal Inflammation, Sore Throat, Coughs, Bronchitis, and Lung

medicines, which had not the slightest effect, soon became better, and has now entirely disappeared."

The genuine Soden Mineral Pastilies must have the testimonial and signature of Sir Morell Mackenzie around each been

and have the matter probed to the bottom. He did LOOKS LIKE A THIRD PARTY.

on theleve it.

Mr. Voorhees interpreted Mr. Allson's remarks as a contradiction of Mr. Foster's statements, and said that Mr. Foster was the poer, in intelligence and hohor, of any man in public life.

Mr. Paddock remarked that Mr. Foster had not been in the Sloux country within the last two years.

Mr. Voorhees replied that by suying that, if the sloux had been starved two years ago, it was all the worse for Mr. Paddock's side of the question. He accepted Governor Foster's statement in preference to that of Mr. Allison, who was necessarily ignorant the guestion.

to that of Mr. Allison, who was necessarily ignorant of the question.

Mr. Allison—When it comes I shall be ready for it.

Mr. Voorhees—Yes.

Mr. Allison—What I meant to say was this: That if the statements are true that these Indians have been starving, then those who Believe so should invite an inquiry. I have not been on the resevation, and know nothing respecting the truth or faisity of the statement.

Mr. Voorhees—But you declare with great carnestness that you do not believe a word that Governor Foster has said on this subject. The Committee on Indian Affairs can summon him by telegraph and can examine and cross-examine him. That is the way to get at the facts of the case. Governor Foster says in this interview: "Sitting Bull is only a feeble old man hardly respected in his tribe," and yet the Senator from Massachusetts seems to lay the whole blame

or from Massachusetts seems to lay the whole blame on him.

Mr. Dawes—General Miles told me the last thing before he took the cars that Sitting Bull was the greatest Indian that has lived in this country.

Mr. Voorhees—Why not send for General Miles and have him before the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Dawes—General Miles has no personal knowledge on the subject of the uprising of the Sioux. He had been on the Pacific Coast for the last two or three years, and has come to his new assignment very lately. Governor Foster got all his information on the subject of the Sioux a year and a half ago.

Mr. Voorhees read some further extracts from the Foster interview, and then, referring to Mr. Dawes's criticism of the newspapers, said: "I thank God for newspaper men, especially in dark places, and to every newspaper man who has thrown a single ray of light on this miserable business I return my hearftelf and profound thanks. Newspaper men may get things wrong sometimes, but in the main, in the great volume of what they do, they contribute to the light and knowledge of the world, and to the cause of justice. That is what I have to say to the Senator from Massachusetts in reference to his criticism of newspaper men."

After remarks by Messrs. Stewart, Vest and Morgan, the joint resolution was amended so as to apply to the States of North and South? Dakota, Wyoming and Nebraska, and was passed.

GENERAL MILES GOING TO THE NORTHWEST.

Chicago, Dec. 4.-General Miles said this morning to direct the military arrangements being made in the Indian country. In the meantime Captain Ewers, of the 5th Infantry, now at Pierre, will go to the Cheyenne Agency and get in communication with Hump, one of the leading chiefs of the Northern Chevenne tribe, who will be told to bring into the agency Horse Roads, Iron, Shields, and all of his General Miles, in an interview, said:

We have overwhelming evidence from officers, inspewe have overvacuming evidence from officers, inspectors and the testimony of agents as well, and also from the Indians themselves, that they have been suffering for the want of food, more or less, for two years past, and one of the principal causes of disaffection is this very matter. One of the principal objects of my recent visit te Washington was to urge the necessity of immediate relief, and am happy to say that success has crowned my efforts rations and has asked Congress to appropriate the necessary money. General Brooke telegraphs this morning from Pine Ridge saying: "There has been an issue of rations except-The orders to the agent at this agency from the retary of the Interior increases the Indians' bus slightly in meat."

The following order has been issued to the Indian sgents among the Sloux : Department of the Interior, Dec. 1, 1890.
The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Sir: You will convey to the several agents on duty mong the Sloux the following order, which is hereby made: During the present Indian troutles you are in-structed that, while you shall continue the business and earry into effect the educational and other purposes of your agency, you will, as to all operations intended to suppress any outbreak by force, co-operate with and obey the orders of the military officer commanding on the reservation in your charge. Very respectfully,
JOHN W. NOBLE, Secretary.

"This order," said an Army officer at headquarters, virtually turns over the absolute control of the In

lians to the military." IN NEED OF MONEY TO BUY FOOD FOR THE SIOUX Washington, Dec. 4.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted to the House of Representatives a communication from the Interior Department request-ing that an appropriation of \$100,000 be at once made for the purchase of beef and other provisions for the Sioux Indians, on account of the reduced appropriation nade for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890. of a bill for the purpose is submitted, and Acting Indian Commissioner Belt, in a long letter to Secretary Noble arnestly urges the necessity of speedy and favorable

United States of ponies in 1876, at \$40 for each pony, \$200,000; for compensating the Indians of Crow Creek Reservation for losses sustained by them in receiving less land per capita in their diminished reservation than is received by Indians occupying other diminished reservations, \$187,039; to enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase lands for such of the Santee Sioux Indians in Nebraska as have been unable to take lands in severality on their reservations in Nebraska, by reason of the restoration of the unallotted lands to the public domain, \$32,000.

FATHER IGNATIUS ARRIVES.

HE WILL DO MISSION WORK FOR A MONTH

A LICENSE TO PREACH GIVEN BY BISHOP POT TER-HIS SINGULAR APPEARANCE.

The Rev. Joseph Leicester Lyne, Father Ignatius who has been an object of much interest in Boston for the last few weeks, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon. He was accompanied by Father Michael the belongs to his order: Brother David, a novitiate in the order, and his secretary, Mr. Berkeley. The party were met at the railway station by several Episcopal elergymen, and were conducted to the Bristol, an apartment hotel, at No. 15 East Eleventhst., where they will remain during their stay in the city. Father Ignatius had no difficulty in obtaining a license from Bishop Potter to preach in the diocese of New-York. In expectation of his coming here, the Bishop had examined into his clerical standing in England, and soon became convinced that Father Ignatius's doctrines were not contrary to the Episcopal

Church. Father Ignatius will remain in this city about month, and has made preparations to conduct a mis-sion during the season of Advent. He will preach his test sarmon this evening in the Church of St. Edward On Sunday he will hold an Episcopal service in Cooper Union Hall, at 11 a. m. He will deliver an address to which Christians of all sects are invited, entitled, The Bride Waiting for the Bridegroom." afternoon, at 3:30, he will deliver an address on Fashionable Charity" at the same place. In the evening, at 7:30, he will preach at Chickering Hall on "The Advent and Mission of Christ to the World." He will deliver two addresses in Cooper Union Hall each day next week, one in the afternoon at 4, and one in the evening at 8 o'clock. All seats will be free, and he will depend upon voluntary offerings for money to pay the expenses of his work.

Father Ignatius is a man who impresses a person at once as one different from other men. His figure is not striking nor impressive, for he is short and slim, but his face is full of intelligence and intense carnestness. He is a man of nervous temperament, and talks rapidly and energetically. His voice is clear and pleasant, and his words are easily understood. He apparently enjoys talking, and when he begins his language flows in a continuous stream. The inclination of his mind soon shows itself, for he seldom remains long away from the subject of his work. When started on this theme he waxes eloquent. He appears to be a man thoroughly imbued with the religious spirit, and his genial, pleasant manner is in contrast to the sombre garments

of his order that he always wears.

A black serge gown is his principal outer garment.

It is tied at the waist with a coarse cord. The ends of this cord hang down for some distance, and have in them three knots, emblematic of the three vows of poverty, cellbacy and obedience that persons enter-ing the order are obliged to take. Outside of the wn is a black scapular, hanging down to his waist both back and front. His face is clean-shaven, as is likewise his head, except for a tonsure, or circle of hair around the top of the head, which is emblematic of the crown of thorns worn by Christ. His hair is gray, and is slightly inclined to curi. He always wears the monk's hood, and usually the cowl, and has sandals on his feet as an emblem of his vow of poverty. He is fifty-three years old, but appears to be considerably older.

Father Ignatius belongs to the Benedictine order of monks. It is a Catholic order, founded by Saint Benedict 1,400 years ago.

Lafayette Place Bashs, Largest and finest in this country. Vapor-room doubled in size. All other parts renewed and redecorated.

ALLIANCE MEN PREPARING A CALL FOR A NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

A PROPOSITION FOR A MERTING AT CINCINNATI IN FEBRUARY-GREAT SECREOY OVER THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE OCALA

CONVENTION.

Ocals, Fla., Dec. 4.—The National Alliance met at 10:30 a. m. The early part of the session was devoted chiefy to a discussion of inside topics, and at 11:30 A. Gallagher, fraternal delegate from the Workingmen's Reform League of New-York, and W. M. Carsey, of Washington, D. C., from the American Anti-Monopoly League, addressed the convention. Both advised the National Alliance to stand by its 9t. Louis platform, to take the lead in any national political movement which might grow out of it, and said that other organizations would follow. J. H. Rice and John Davis, of Kansas, in connection with one or two John Davis, of Kansas, in connection with one or two others, are working upon a call for a national convention to form a new party, the date being fixed February 12, 1801, and the place Cincinnati. The call will invite delegates from the National Farmers' Alliance and all other national organizations in sympathy with it, or which indorse the St. Louis platform. The new party to be formed would doubtless work on the same lines

to be formed would doubtless work on the same lines as the People's party in Kansas. This call, when completed, will probably be presented to the National Alliance for its indorsement, although some of the men in the movement are not convinced that this course will be wise or politic.

Colonel L. F. Livingstone, of Georgia, said that he did not regard it as fitting or politic that all classes of men, even if imbued with the same general ideas, should belong to the same organization. They would do best to keep their own separate organizations, as at present, but should fraternize more closely and confertogether more frequently upon measures of public policy. "The money power of this country," he continued, "backed up by the money power of Europe, and aided and encouraged by railroads and corporations, is our common enemy. To meet this enemy and to cope our common enemy. To meet this enemy and to cope with it successfully co-operation is absolutely neces-sary. I therefore recommend co-operation and fra-ternity with other National bodies, but not consolida-

John Davis, Congressman-elect from Kansas on the People's ticket, in an interview this afternoon with reference to a call for delegates to a National Conference, with a view of forming a new party, said that the date for the meeting would be set for February 23, not for February 12, as previously announced by

the convention, but referred to its contents and urged on the Press Committee the imporance of attending to its duties. The greatest indignation has been expressed among press representatives here to-day at the secretive policy of the Alliance. Mr. Stokes, delegate from South Carolina and absumers of the years. gate from South Carolina, and chairman of the press committee, left Ocals for home last night, and this afternoon President Polk appointed Mr. Talbott, of South Carolina, in his place. As soon as Mr. Talbotts, of appointment was announced he offered a resolution, which was adopted, charging all delegates with the utmost secrecy as to all Alliance proceedings, and empowering the president to debar from a seat in the half any member outside of the Press Committee guilty of divulging the proceedings.

DE ATH OF E. DUNBAR PRICE.

THE CAREER OF A PHILADELPHIAN WHO IN HERITED A LARGE FORTUNE ENDED IN THIS CITY.

E. Dunbar Price, whose wealth and extravagance made him well known in this country and Europe, died at the Marlboro Hotel, this city, yesterday. He was born in Philadelphia in 1859, and by the death of his grandfather, Elon Dunbar, in 1877, he inherited an income of \$15,000 a year. This sum income of \$15,000 a year. This sum was more than doubled shortly afterward by the death of his grandmother and sister, who had been joint beneficiaries with himself under the will of his grandfather. The income was afterward increased to \$42,000 a year. Immediately after inheriting the income of his grandfather's estate, young Price began a life of great extravagance. He kept a racing stable and ran his horses on all the principal tracks in the

In 1881 he married Miss Sarah C. Burton, doughter of George W. Burton, of Philadelphia. The marriage was one of the chief social affairs of the season, and everything seemed auspicious for the young couple's But a few months after their marriage dr. and Mrs. Price separated, she returning to he

carnestly urges the necessity of speedy and favorable action, in order to remove the feeling the Sioux are said to entertain that the Government has no regard for them, now that they have got the Indian lands by the cession of a large part of the Sioux reservation.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to the House a communication from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, submitting the dreft of a bill containing the following items:

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay to such individual Indians of the Standing Rock and Cheyeune River agencies as were deprived by the United States of ponies in 1876, at \$40 for each pony, \$200,000; for compensating the Indians of to pay her when they ceased to live together. Mr. Price consented to pay this amount, and did so up to about a year ago, when, on a flying trip from Paris he informed his wife that he would give her no more money. Mrs. Price carried the case into court and won, an order being made on the estate to pay the \$900. Price appealed from the decision and the case is now pending in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

By the terms of the will of Mr. Price's grandfather,

By the terms of the will of Mr. Prices grandrather, the income of about half a million dol-lars (one-half the estate) will pass to nineteen of the principal charitable institutions of Philadelphia, and the rest will go in fee simple through several genera-

the rest will go in fee simple through several generations of Mr. Dunbar's collateral descendants. The death of Mr. Price removes all claims of his widow on his grandfather's estate, there being no issue.

Mr. Price's lawyer said yesterday that Mr. Price made a will in October, 1886, in which he devised all property which he might die possessed of to a young woman named "Rolly" Rooker, "his devoted friend." He also makes Miss "tooker his sole executrix. The lawyer was unable to say whether Mr. Price had accumulated any property or not, but he did not believe he had left any considerable estate. Miss Rooker has been Mr. Price's constant companion for the last four years.

been Mr. Price has been living at the Mariborough for Mr. Price has been living at the Mariborough for about two months. His uncle, E. D. Rockwood, of Philadelphia, came here yesterday to take charge of his body, which will be taken to Philadelphia this atternoon for burial.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun rises 7.05 | Sets 4.29 | Moon rises 0:02 am | Moon's age 23 HIGH WATER A.M.—Sandy Hook. 1:31 | Gov. Island 1:52 | Hell Gata. 3:45 | R.M.—Sandy Hook. 1:35 | Gov. Island 1:54 | Hell Gate. 3:47

INCOMING STEAMERS. TO-DAT. From eattat lotterdam.....Nov 23. SATURDAT, DEC. 6. ... Bremen..... Nov 36... Amsterdam,.... Nov 15... SUNDAY, DEC 7. Hamburg Nov 25 Hambam Havre. Nov 29 French Tra OUTGOING STEAMERS.

SATURDAY, DEC. 6.

Vesset, Line. For Mails close Errorie, Cunard, Liverpool. 8:30 am 12 Thingvalla, Thingvalla, Copenhagen. 8:30 am 12 Thingvalla, Thingvalla, Copenhagen. 8:30 am 12 Werrs, NG Lloyd, Brenden. 6:30 am 12 Amsterdam, Neth Amer, Amstordam, 10 am 12 Amsterdam, Neth Amer, Amstordam, 10 am 12 Fiamborough, Gueboc, Windward Islands 1 pm 3 Hondo, H.&. Campertown, &c. 10 am 12 Prins Mauritis, Royal Dutch, Hayti. 11 am 1 Alisa, Atlas, Kingston, &c. 11 am 1 Orizaba, NY&Cuba, Hayans. 1 pm 3 TUESDAY, DEC. 9. Liverpool.....19

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19

SHIPPING NEWS PORT OF NEW-YORK THURSDAY, DEC. 4, 1890

ARRIVED.

ARRIVED.

Steamer City of New York (Br., Watkins, Liverpool Nov 26, Queenstown 27, with more and passengers to Feter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 6.32 a m. Steamer Tentonic (Br.), Irving, Liverpool Nov 36, Queenstown 27, with more and passengers to J Bruce lemay. Arrived at the Bar at 4 p m. Steamer Imperial Prime (Br.), Newton, Hamburg Nov 15, with noise to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 3 p m. with mides to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 3 p m.

Stramer Westernland (Belg). Jamison. Astwerp Nov #2, with mides and passengers to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 3.50 a Mills. Colon 7 days, with mides and passengers to Peter Maria & days, with mides and passengers to Pactice Mail 8s Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 20 a m.

Steamer America (Nor), Howsief, Port Maria & days, with fruit to G Wessels & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 am.

Steamer Tyrian (Br), Haig, MontegorBay via Kingston, &c, with mides to Henderson Bros.

Steamer Leon (Nor), Svance, St Ann's Bay and Port Maria, with fruit to J E Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 s m.

Steamer Afred Dumois (Nor), Christie, Baracoas days, with fruit to H Dumois Arrived at the Bar at 8 a m.

Steamer Alene (Br), Seiders, Kingston, &c., with mides and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Arrisd at the Bar at 1 a m.

Steamer Rio Grande, Conner, New-Orleans 8 days, with indee and passengers to C H Mallory & Co.

Steamer City of Augusts, Catharine, covening 3 days, with make and passengers to B L Welker.

Steamer City of San Antonie.

" In sweet music is such art, Killing care and grief of heart.

PAILLARD'S MUSIC BOXES

Few people have any idea as to the degree of perfection we have now attained in the manufacture of music boxes.

The mesotonous music formorly rendered by mesico boxes has given place, by renson of recent important important improvements in construction, to the most delicate and sympathetic chading, and the floest effects of a Thomas or field orchestra can new be obtained. In consequence of this music levers of the fachiouship world have adopted the use of music-boxes as a delightful adjunct to their evening anthorings.

The same courtesy and attention will be extended to you whether you come to purchase or be entertained.

M. J. PAILLARD & CO.

680 BROADWAY. Pactory, Switzerland.

WE VENTURED

Early in the season to make up and unusual stock of fall goods. Not too many, for they are very handsome and low priced, if there had been the usual trade, and now we must have the room at any cost, so have remarked them at what they would surely bring at auction, but we always prefer that our bargains go to those who take the trouble to come for them.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

FURNITURE MAKERS,

104, 106, 108 WEST 14TH ST.

of both, with the additional recommendation that its amusement and usefulness are lasting. Prices var according to size. We have five different sizes and the largest stock in the country. If you have a Kodak of don't want one we have other things you might profitably buy for yourself and friends. The popular makes of Bicycles and Tricycles are to be found here in quantity and at very low prices. Games of all kinds, especially those adapted to the winter.

Merwin, Hulbert & Co., 26 WEST 23D ST., NEW-YORK.

Opposite 5th Ave. Hotel.

What is Polypathy?

Who are the Polypathic Physicians? Answer-They are accomplished physicians, familiar with the Science of Medicine in all its branches as taught in both the Old and New Schools, each of whom has devote himself to an especial line of thought and study of certain diseases, and has reached eminence in his specialty.

What Diseases do the Polypathic Physicians Treat?

They treat all Curable Chronic Diseases, as well as all ncerous and tumorous growths. Are the Charges of these Polypathic Physicians High?

On the contrary, despite the immense expense and cape tal involved, their charges are very moderate. A coas-

How can I learn more about these Polypathic Physicians?

By calling at their Institutes, No. 26 East 42d-stern New-York City, or No. 2 Brookline-st., Boston, Mass, where you will be kindly received, or by sending stamp with letter requesting pamphlets and full information to THE POLYPATHIC INSTITUTES,

occupying the entire palatial buildings, No. 26 East 42d Street, New-York. No. 3 Brookline Street, Boston, Mane.

MORE CAPITAL INVESTED,
MORE PHYSICIANS EMPLOYED, MORE PATIENTS TREATED,
MORE CURES MADE
than by any Corps of Physicians in America.

Bark Minnie G Whitney (Br), Smith, Montevideo 57 days, with molec to Enos Wilder; vessel to J F Whitney & Co.
Bark W B Filmt, Lyons, Montevideo 58 days, with molecules of the Co.
had passengers to Enos Wilder; vessel to Flint & Co. SUNSET-Wind at Saudy Hook, moderate, W; fair,

Steamer Standard (Ger), Langen, Bremen—Gustave Bera, Steamer Devonia (Br), Craig, Mediterranean ports—Headed Steamer Bussesses ner Burgundia (Fr). Dulac, Marseilles-J W Elwell Steamer Simon Dumois (Nor), Charlottetown, PEI-Bring & Archibald, Steamer El Callan (Re) ling & Archibald.
Sicamer El Calino (Br), Scholtz, Ciudad-Bolivar via Newsort News—Thebaud Bros.
Steamer Leon (Nor), Srauce, Moutego Bay—J E Kerr & Castemer Cienfuegos, Colton, Cienfuegos, &c.—Jas E Ward ner Ormoco (Br), Garvin. Bermuda-A E Outerb & Co.

Steamer New-York, Parker, Galveston J T Van Sickie.

Steamer Ricamond, Jenney, West Point, Va—Old Dominion

Sa Co.

Steamer Guyandotte, Walker, Norfolk and Newport NewsOld Dominion Se Co.

Steamer H M Whitney, Hallett, Boston—H F Dimock.

Ship Armada (Aust), Ivaneich. Batavia, Java, for ordersFanch, Edye & Co.

Bark J W Dresser, Parker. Buenos Ayres—John Nortes &
Sans.

Steamers Polaria, for Stettin: Suevia, Hamburg: Hargen dis, Marseilles, State of Nevada, Glasgow: Lydian Monaria, London: England, Livernool: Lauderdaie, Leite: Critic, Glasgow: Cienfuegos, Cienfuegos: Bernuda, Barbados: Orisotta, Bernuda, New-York, Galveston.

Ship Betavia, for Padaug.

THE MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

NORMALAY WARTS.

Barn Bedford (Br). Ode, Rio Janeiro-Thee Norten.

FOREIGN PORTS.

QUBERSTOWN. Dec 4—Salled, steemers City of Berlin (Br),
Land, and Germanic (Br). Devisor, from Liverpool based
for New York.

BOUTHAMPION. Dec 6—Arrived, steemer Lahn (Ger, ReilBerlin, from New York on her way to Bremen, and processed,
Loydon, Dec 4—Salled, steemer Tower Hill (Br), Equation
of New York. of New-York.

Wwaxssa, Doc 3—Sailed, steamer Liendas City (Br), Fith
Waxssa, Doc 3—Sailed, steamer Liendas City (Br), Fith
May York.

AMBRILLES, Dec 2-Sailed, steamer Britaenis (Fr). a, for New-York.

Beware of a slight irritation of the thread runmell's Cough Drops give immediate relief. Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentification the best tooth powder in the world for preserving the "Refreshing and delicious." 25 cents a books.

HENRY A. DANKELS, M. D., 20 WEST STH.ST. Diseases of the Nervous System. tienite-Urinary con-

PEERLESS IN PERFECTION.
Food Company's Gluten Soap. 61 Pure 11 druggists.

When ill with pains and exhaustion Parisinger Tonic is your arrest relief.